

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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NO. 19.

SECRETARY ROOT'S REPLY TO SENATE

Submits the Orders of General Bell
Relative to Batangas.

RETALIATION WAS NECESSARY.

The Resolution Introduced by Senator Culbertson, Which Was Adopted by the Senate, Was Most Comprehensive, and Called for Complete Information in Regard to the Policy of Reconciliation in Luzon.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary Root has submitted to the Senate an answer to the resolution of May 1, calling for copies of any orders issued by General Bell relative to reconciliation in Batangas and of the orders issued by General Smith to Major Waller set up by the latter in his defense before the court martial. In reply the secretary submits two orders by General Bell, dated December 8 and 9 last.

In the first General Bell refers to the treachery of the natives, to their use of infernal machines and to their constant violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. Therefore, he declares that he is reluctantly obliged to avail himself of the right of retaliation under the regulations and to deal severely with persons who commit the acts denounced in general order 100. He says:

"The brigade commander announces for the information of all concerned that wherever prisoners or unarmed or defenseless Americans or natives friendly to the United States Government are murdered or assassinated for political reasons and this fact can be established it is his purpose to execute a prisoner of war under the authority contained in sections 59 and 148. This prisoner of war will be selected by lot from among the officers or prominent citizens held as prisoners of war, and will be chosen when practicable from those who belong to the town where the murder or assassination occurred."

The secretary explains that the order referred to was approved by Abraham Lincoln, and that the orders mentioned in the resolution and in Bell's order of December 13 were in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of this famous order, which he says "was a contribution to civilization of great and recognized value."

PROHIBITION STATE 21 YEARS.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, Says Effect Has Been Beneficial.

Topeka, Kan., (Special).—Twenty-one years ago prohibition was enacted in Kansas. Governor Stanley discussed its effect as follows:

"Prohibition in Kansas has been marked by very beneficial results, and this is apparent to anyone who will travel through Kansas and through any of the license States that may be selected and note the difference in the types of young men in the two States. There are thousands of young men in Kansas who never saw a saloon, and will avoid it, if for no other reason, because it is under the ban of the law. There are thousands of men who probably would patronize the saloon if sanctioned by law and conducted, at the law brands it, as an Ishmaelite among the legitimate enterprises of the community."

MILLIONS OF EGGS STORED.

Big Packers Are Gradually Starving Out Small Shippers.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special).—The big packing houses have made such inroads into the business of packing and shipping eggs and poultry for consumption in Eastern markets that the business of the small shippers in this part of the West is threatened with destruction, according to members of the Produce Dealers' Association of Kansas and Oklahoma, which met here to consider the situation.

John Stewart, of Concordia, Kan., president of the association, said: "The packers are so firmly entrenched that I do not believe that we can do much to oppose them. I do not know whether the recent operations of the beef dealers could be called a corner or not. However, I do know that four big firms have stored 144,000,000 eggs, or 400,000 cases. At this time last year more than 1,000,000,000, or 3,000,000 cases, were in cold storage. There will be fewer eggs stored this year, because the prices are higher."

Prince Cost \$1,000 an Hour.

Chicago (Special).—Rebates to the amount of 10 per cent. were received by the persons who contributed to the fund for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia when he visited Chicago in March. The total amount subscribed was \$25,000, and the expense of the princely visit amounted to \$22,500. Prince Henry arrived in Chicago at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 3 and departed for Milwaukee at 2 o'clock the following afternoon. Entertaining royalty in Chicago cost over \$1,000 an hour, by averaging up the expenses. Out of this all the numerous celebrations came, except the luncheon at the Germania Club.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Alfred Goslin, of New York, will have to serve six months in the penitentiary for circulating false reports concerning the financial condition of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Testimony taken in the Beef Trust inquiry at St. Louis shows that the trust controls the price of beef on the hoof, one company buying one day and another company on another day.

The last session of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Chattanooga, was occupied in appointing committees.

Burns' University School, near Charlottesville, Va., was destroyed by fire. Student Knox, of Richmond, perished in the flames.

A number of American railroads are said to be interested in the big shipping combine.

Four men were killed, two were fatally injured and two others terribly burned by being caught in a torrent of molten metal in an open hearth pit at Steelton, Pa.

The presidents of the anthracite coal companies met in New York. As a result of their conference a strike of the miners is not believed possible.

In Philadelphia Mrs. Henrietta Lilley was burned to death and her son, John Lilley, was probably fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline.

In New York the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, was incorporated to operate the underground line.

At Trenton the Federation Window Glass Company was incorporated to combine plants in the East and West.

New Milford, Conn., was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 or \$60,000 by fire.

Six lives were lost by a cloudburst at Foss, Oklahoma Territory.

The puffers at the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company's three plants in Lebanon, Pa., and at the Penn Iron Company's plant in Lancaster, Pa., went on a strike.

Eighty-four Moro prisoners attempted to escape from the American military guard. The troops pursued and fired upon them, killing 35 and capturing 9.

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, leased all of the lines in the city to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Mrs. Estrada Palma started with her family, from Newburgh, N. Y., to join her husband in Havana.

William Rabel, who killed his young wife in Fort Wayne, Ind., committed suicide in his cell.

The work of rebuilding Denbigh Hall at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania was begun.

Miss Josephine Holman, who broke off her engagement to Signor Marconi, is announced, will marry Eugene Boross, of Budapest, Hungary, who met her on the steamer while en route to Europe.

The White Star steamship Celtic returned to New York after a trip of 14,000 miles to the Orient.

The Gates syndicate has bought a controlling interest in the Monon, which gives his Louisville and Nashville Road an entrance to Chicago.

Two hundred ironworkers employed on the new North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken went on a strike.

A tornado near Centerville, S. D., destroyed property, killed a baby and injured several people.

Foreign.

Lord Kitchener announced the relief of the British garrison at O'okiep, Western Cape Colony, which had been besieged by the Boers since April 4. He also reported the capture of 208 Boers and the killing of 10 in the neighborhood of Linley, Orange River Colony.

In his address to the Primrose League Lord Salisbury said that Great Britain would not in her peace negotiations with the Boers concede one inch from her former position.

The Nationalist members of the House of Commons attempted to force a vote of censure on the speaker, William Court Gully, but were defeated by a vote of 63 to 308.

Representatives of the Virginia-Caroline Company have been buying options on potato property in Germany, and will go to Austria and Italy on a similar mission.

Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, made a statement indicating the purpose of raising the legation at Washington to an embassy.

The service of the coronation of King Edward has been greatly shortened to please the King. The ceremony of the "first oblation," the reading of the Ten Commandments, the "Hallelujah" anthem and the final prayer are omitted altogether and the litany will be reduced one-half its length.

The Western Cape Colony British relief column has occupied Steinkopf, which has been held by the Boers. The British lost six men killed and eight wounded. The Boer losses were heavy, according to British reports.

Editor W. T. Stead, an executor of the will of Cecil Rhodes, says he advised Mr. Rhodes in 1891 to include scholarships at Oxford for American students in the provisions of the will.

The revolution in Santo Domingo has ended, with Horatio Vasquez, the former vice-president and leader of the revolt, in control. He will continue in power until elections are held.

SURRENDER OF SAN DOMINGO

Revolutionists March Triumphantly Into
Dominican Capital.

PEACE IS NOW RE-ESTABLISHED.

The Concerted Demands Made by the Foreign Diplomats and Consuls, Under the Leadership of Minister Powell, of the United States, Did Not Stop General Vasquez in His March on the City.

Monte Christi, (By Cable).—Further confirmation was received here of the surrender of San Domingo, capital of Santo Domingo, to the revolutionary forces commanded by Vice-President Vasquez. The provisional government established there will retain power until new elections have been held.

Peace is completely re-established in the southern part of Santo Domingo. Advice from Puerto Plata, on the north coast, announce that the crew of the Dominican war vessel at that port has sided with the insurgents and conveyed to the Governor, General Deschamps, an order to surrender. An agreement providing for a suspension of hostilities at Puerto Plata was signed later in the day so as to permit the drawing up of the conditions on which the port will capitulate to the revolutionists.

When San Domingo City surrendered to Vice-President Vasquez, President Jimenez sought refuge in the French consulate there.

France and Spain Quake.

Paris, (By Cable).—Violent earthquake shocks, which occurred at three o'clock in the morning, are reported from Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pau and other places in the same region. They lasted 15 seconds. The reports do not mention any damage.

Madrid, (By Cable).—Earthquake shocks were felt early this morning at Barcelona, Saragossa, Irun, Taffalla and Murcia. At Murcia the cathedral and the convent, as well as a number of houses, were damaged. The population became panic-stricken. At Alberique, in Valencia province, a number of houses were destroyed. The disturbances dislodged great masses of rock in the Puen-Santa Mountains.

Bret Harte Is Dead.

London, (By Cable).—F. Bret Harte the American poet and author, is dead. Mr. Harte died suddenly at the Red house, Camberley, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage, caused by an affection of the throat. The well-known poet and author had been living quietly in England for years. Most of his time was spent in the country, and when in London he was almost always secluded, having few visitors to his rooms at Lancaster Gate and going to the houses only of a limited number of very intimate friends.

Chinese Must Go Back.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court rendered opinions in two test cases affecting the transit of Chinamen through the United States to other countries, sustaining the action of the governmental authorities in having them detained at San Francisco. There are said to be forty or fifty Chinamen who have been thus detained in San Francisco for five months, and who have been very restless under the restraint. The result of the decision will be the deportation to China of the Chinese detained.

Shade-Grown Sumatra Leaf.

Hartford, Conn., (Special).—The first sale of shade-grown Sumatra tobacco leaf was held here, all of this tobacco raised in the Connecticut river valley in the season of 1901 having been brought in by agreement of the growers to be sold by auction. There were dealers and manufacturers present from New York, Chicago and Boston. The prices varied from \$2.80, the highest, to 20 cents for the lowest, the leaf of the low-priced sales being dark and short.

Meat Boycott for Thirty Days.

Amsterdam, (By Cable).—The Amsterdam Central Labor Union, composed of 25 subordinate unions, with a total membership of 5,000, has adopted a resolution to abstain from the use of meat handled by the so-called Meat Trust for the next 30 days.

Lives Lost by a Cloudburst.

Oklahoma City, Okla., (Special).—Six lives were lost in the cloudburst at Foss, on the Choctaw and Oklahoma Railroad. Fifteen houses were carried away. Foss, with a population of 800, is built mostly on high ground, but extends into the valley. The cloudburst raised Turkey Creek to a depth of ten feet and the flood swept down on the village with such suddenness that the people in the valley could not reach high ground. Relief has been sent to Foss from Oklahoma City and other points.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

McKinley's Doctors' Bills.

Congress will pay the funeral expenses of President McKinley, including the doctors' bills, over which there has been so much contention.

An item is to be inserted in the Urgent Deficiency bill, now under consideration by the House Committee on Appropriations, which provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses attending the death and burial of the President.

The committee has gone fully into the question of compensation to the doctors who attended the wounded Executive and has decided that, notwithstanding the physicians declined to submit a bill for their respective services, they are entitled to liberal fees for their efforts to save the President's life.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached whereby \$31,000 of the amount to be appropriated shall go to the doctors and the remainder will be used to defray the funeral expenses.

Friends of the dead President and others interested in the subject have been consulted, and it is believed that the allowance thus made is not only liberal and reasonable, but will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned. Statements of all the expenses incurred were submitted to the committee, and the amount named will cover all obligations of the government.

Postponement of the Fair.

Secretary Hay has sent to the Senate a letter stating the necessity for postponing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from 1903 to 1904.

Inclosed with it was a letter from Chairman Carter, of the government commission, and a telegram from President Francis, of the Exposition Company, showing the necessity for the postponement. Senator Cockrell had the letter read in the Senate and then offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill now pending in the Senate providing for the postponement of the Exposition in accordance with the request. The papers and amendment were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In his telegram President Francis says prospective exhibitors cannot construct necessary buildings and install their exhibits within the time limit.

Chairman Carter's letter is in the same tone and says about \$200,000 is to be spent within the grounds.

Ladybug to Fight San José Scale.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to fight the ravages of the San José scale throughout the country with its natural enemy, the ladybug, brought from the interior of China. Assistant Botanist Marlatt has just returned from the Orient, where he sought the original home of the dretter country, where European plants had not penetrated, he found the scales and also the ladybugs, which kept the scales in subjection and permitted the native plants to flourish.

Mr. Marlatt started home with a good supply of these ladybugs, but only 16 survived on arrival in this country and 14 of these subsequently died. The two remaining, however, were nursed carefully by the government with a view to fighting the scale in the same manner as in China. There now are 50 of them, requiring the constant gathering of scales from the department grounds for food. While not expecting the scales to be exterminated from this country, experts are planning to attack them with the increasing breed of their natural enemies.

Accounts Reported Short.

Harry A. Barrows, disbursing clerk of the United States Census Office, whose home is at Berwyn, Md., several miles north of Washington, was summarily dismissed by Director Merriam pending an investigation into the condition of his books.

This action followed a statement made by Barrows in which he is said to have told Director Merriam that a shortage existed which may reach \$7,000. While the money was entrusted to his care, it is said, he speculated with it, met with reverses and reached a point where he was unable to replace it or prevent the shortage being discovered.

Root Says the Task Is Great.

Secretary Root wrote to Senator Culbertson an explanation of the reason why the War Department thus far has made no response to the Senate resolution adopted April 17 calling for exact and detailed statements of the cost of the war in the Philippines. He will show that from the moment the resolution was received every one of the supply bureaus of the War Department has been engaged in collecting material for the answer. The task involved is said to be a great one.

Mexico Refuses to Give Up Kratz.

The State Department has been notified that the Mexican Government has finally refused the application of the United States Government for the surrender of Charles Kratz, an ex-councilman of St. Louis, charged with bribery. He has been held under arrest at Guanajuato, the Mexican Government having consented to his provisional detention for eight days pending consideration of the request.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE TRUST

Steel Corporation Produces 45 Per Cent.
of Total Output.

HAS AVERAGE OF 158,263 EMPLOYEES.

According to Mr. Schwab's Figures the Steel Production of the Corporation is More Than Double That of Great Britain and More Than Six Times as Large as That of France—Pays Out \$112,829,198 in Annual Wages.

New York, (Special).—A report by President Charles M. Schwab to the directors of the United States Steel Corporation shows that for the year ended March 31, 1902, there were 13,326,701 tons of ore mined; that the quantity of coke manufactured was 9,079,142 tons and that the furnace product of the corporation was 7,152,121 tons, or 41 per cent. of the total production of the United States.

The manufacturing cost of the steel properties in the corporation for the year aggregated \$315,662,881 and of coke properties \$12,453,346. The gross earnings of the transportation properties selling value, was \$29,511,012; operating expenses, taxes and manufacturing cost, \$16,431,006. The outlays for repairs maintenance and extraordinary renewals during the year were: Steel-making properties, \$10,208,335; coke-making properties, \$881,763; transportation properties, \$4,451,590; total, \$24,541,688.

The average number of employees in service during the year was 158,263 and the total of wages paid was \$12,829,198.

Following the meeting of directors, it was stated that the syndicate which is to underwrite the \$250,000,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds will receive a stated commission of 4 per cent, not necessarily on the whole issue nor solely upon the \$50,000,000 cash issue, but upon the actual amount of bonds bought by the syndicate.

In brief, the syndicate pledges itself to take up \$100,000,000 of the total issue. It stands ready, however, to purchase all the bonds not bought by shareholders.

According to Mr. Schwab's figures the steel production of the corporation is more than double that of Great Britain and more than six times as large as that of France. He said the outlook for the grade was never better than at present. The corporation, he said, is doing a good deal of export business, "but we are really too busy at home to do much abroad."

COURT-MARTIAL ON BATTLESHIP.

Officers Arrested in Venice to Be Tried on the Illinois at Naples.

Trieste, Austria-Hungary, (By Cable).—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived here at noon from Venice. The usual exchange of salutes took place.

Rome, (By Cable).—Private dispatches from Venice say the Cruiser Chicago will proceed for Naples May 13, and that she will there be joined by the battleship Illinois, the flagship of the United States European Squadron, on board of which vessel the officers of the Chicago who were arrested and imprisoned in Venice will be tried by court-martial.

Another United States cruiser, these dispatches further say, is expected to arrive at Venice shortly. She will moor outside the St. Mark dock.

Blown Up by Natural Gas.

Marion, Ind., (Special).—A building on South Branson street, occupied by Fansler's drug store, Rowan's grocery, John Dilday's saloon, John Darnell's saloon and Hudson & Otis' restaurant, was demolished by natural gas just before noon, injuring at least a score of persons, a number of whom are badly injured.

The building was entirely demolished. Escaping natural gas is supposed to have caused the explosion.

Caught in Boiling Slag.

Harrisburg, Pa., (Special).—Word was received here that one man is dead, three probably fatally injured and five others badly burned, the result of the boiling over of slag in one of the open-hearth mills of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton.

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